

FEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine o'clock.

at this minute. Now, he had read that speech, and there was no allusion to this from beginning to end. But let them see what Mr. Higginbotham himself said in narrating the case of the release of Gardner. He said :—"This

of Mr. Coombes' motion. The hon. member for East Sydney had told the House this evening that the Prime Minister of Victoria, Mr. Higinbotham, had made no reference whatever to the minute of Mr. Parkes having reference to the release of the prisoner Gardiner—that he made no reference to the phrase "to

The motion to fill up the blank with the words "one shilling and sixpence" was negatived, on division.

better, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb.) Each packet is labelled—"James Fyfe and Co., homeopathic chemists, London." Manufacture of *Cachou*.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by James Fyfe and Co., manufacturers of diætic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.—*Amv.*

July.
The banks are reported to have come to a definite agreement on the subject of interest and discount. The

limit a matter of unusual difficulty. Out of doors, in the streets, verandahs were tried to the utmost limit of their endurance, and here and there loose sheets were torn off. Wayfarers themselves had to endure the full force of the wetting from the down-pour, as umbrellas were simply useless, being immediately tested inside out if their owners were rash enough

They went into that house and called for drinks, but it being Sunday the landlord would not serve them, so one of them drew a revolver from his pocket and placed the muzzle to Thomas's face, and said if he did not serve them he'd shoot him. However, without any further damage being done than startling the publican, the young men left the house.

444531

The following are about some of the principal averages :—Tyson, Gipps Land, bullocks, £13; *f.*

[illegible]

PARLIAMENT AND PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—For four valuable hours the Legislative Assembly was occupied on Friday night in discussing the superlative claims of particular members to a full and circumstantial report, at the expense of the *Herald*, of each of the three hundred speeches per session which some of them are in the habit of making, and in discussing the extreme importance of correcting an accidental error in a leading article. This discussion occupies about four columns in the issue of

ment of these claims not now is worth the paper on which it is printed. Suppose a mistake was made in ascribing to Mr. Buchanan an utterance of Mr. Nelson's, and is for getting the fact that Mr. Robertson misinterpreted Mr. Parker's dispatch last session, as he still persists in doing, there is not now a newspaper in the world in which this error would not occur quite as often as in this colony. But in this case the error has been perpetrated by one or two offended senators short of a four hours' debate, to the utter obstruction of useful and urgent legislative measures. Ministers themselves were parties to this waste of time, and they must not be surprised if cynical people begin to conjecture motives. Was

Mr. Furber's resolution in 1872, in common with most of the resolutions of these gentlemen, has been converted since their accession to power into a bill, and is now before the Legislature. The business part of the evening session of the Legislature on education resolution moved by Mr. Dibbs, which is a word for word the closing part of Mr. Furber's resolution in 1872, Mr. R. bertson has told the Assembly and the country that his Government will bring in a bill next session, but this bill will not provide for the discontinuance of aid from public funds to Denominational schools. Yet he voted for Mr. Furber's resolution in 1872, in common with most of the gentlemen who have since been converted since their accession to power into a bill, and is now before the Legislature.

their reluctance to recant so soon after such open and explicit pledges; and the *Herald* discussion probably saved them from resorting to a count-out. Even if both expedients had failed, Mr. Dibble himself was ready to help them over the difficulty by postponing his motion in deference to their claims of the Contagious Diseases Act. Possibly the *Herald* and the *Westminster* were the only constituents anxious to know the reason for such a seemingly obstructive subterfuge; for, unless they belied themselves at the last election, they carried very much the same for a uniform system of National education, and very little for the Contagious Diseases Act. Mr. Forster moved the adjournment of the debate to a night

"I am inclined to get what we expected on Friday night, if I may not advise to look a little at what we did yesterday. We

Deane did not hesitate to denounce "the rank, fraudulent dishonesty, incapacity and treachery of the reporters of the *Herald*," and to describe them as "wifful and over-upt flars." No doubt, this is a fair specimen of the sort sustained by the country in its avowed, vicious report of the specimen which his fastidious gentleness is in the habit of making. The regular culture of mind necessary for the due appreciation of such choice flowers of rhetoric is not given to everybody, and doubtless the uninitiated public will agree that the *Herald* reporters act wisely in not often embroiling their columns with these exquisite specimens of Parliamentary rhetoric.

papers important enough to justify a search in the files of his department, and he came down to the House fully armed with the report of his vote of censure speech made last year. He proved clearly that he had taken exception to Mr. Parkes' statement, and so far he is in the right. But he proved also that both then and now he misrepresented that statement in a manner to grossly injure an legitimate party warfare. "Speaking of the two classes—consumers and producers," said the Colonial Secretary said the day after the discussion between them was very slight." When did Mr. Parkes

say that? He was speaking of the relatives and friends of criminals, and Mr. Robertson has no right to brand these people with social opprobrium on account of the faults of others. They at least may claim to be regarded as honest and law-abiding citizens, and for anything Mr. Robertson has the right to ascribe to them. He may, may not, but this is quite both in personal character and social position. There is no country in the world where social distinction secures immunity from temptation, and children of the highest and best families have sometimes been led astray. The members of the present Administration may be immaculate themselves, and stand on a pinnacle of distinction higher than any other set of men in the world, but neither their own sanctity nor their lofty social position can protect them from temptation.

them the right to fold about them their garments of *veritas* purity and refuse recognition to the rest of fallible mankind. *Qui sine peccato est in cœlis, primus ad inferos misit lapidem.* Mr. Cameron's grievances were many and varied. Rising with the inspiration of so great an occasion, he

"Hade the Romans
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on pain of excluding the public and the Press from the privilege of hearing the debates! The threat of such an exclusion penalty will, doubtless, have its due effect, whatever that effect may be.

will be of opinion that this threefold distinction is made with a better grace from almost any other member of the House than from him. Is it not just possible that his speech-
have been reported as fully as they deserve to be? If he would speak less and think more, the public business would be frequently expedited, and his own reputation would become the worse. It may be bad taste in the reporters not to venture to make claim to so much space as they give to the veteran member of the majority, but he will perhaps permit the public to doubt whether his own exposition of his own merits will greatly enhance this claim.

Perhaps the speech of the evening was uttered by Mr. Foster—the last man in Parliament who ought to have delayed the public business by an elaborate oration on such a trifle. The country is exceedingly curious to see whether, on the great question of education, the Colonial Treasurer will be in office in 1875 that he was out of office in 1872; and he will not waste the only opportunity of testing that which is likely to occur this session. Of course he and all

"They that have done this deed are honourable," and it is not consistent for the public to censure them.

and say that they did it on purpose to shrink the audience, themselves, and the question; but at any rate the suspicion will exist until the day that the lost opportunity has been retrieved. Mr. Forster's speech cannot have lost many of its actual charms in passing through the reporters' hands; for if they had faithfully chronicled his hesitations, repetitions, and corrections of himself, his audience, his readers would have been as completely mystified as we are. We often are, and as he sometimes says, "I am a poor fellow, I am a poor fellow," the speech seems to run the assumption that he knows a great deal about newspaper reporting and leader writing, and on that account

his insinuation respecting the possible existence of a *Herald* refreshment room may have all the greater weight. Honestly one cannot help asking whether Mr. Forster himself was in full command of his faculties when he uttered the foregoing. Nobody will deny that the present Administration underestimates the value of a refreshment room, and the Colonial Treasurer need give no proof that he is deficient in his ability to adorn the high position which he fills and to combine with it the functions of censor of the public Press.

The whole question of Parliamentary reporting requires

to be reconsidered on all its sides. Members invariably represent the general public more than to their immediate constituency. As Mr. Harnard said in England: "The public would still continue to do the things which I teach that outside the public, here and everywhere else, the most dependent on the newspapers. The Parliamentary reports of the *Reynolds* are twice as lengthy as those of any other paper in the Australian colonies; and the proprietors would probably consult both their own interests and the public convenience if they restricted this matter to one half the space now devoted to it." I occasionally a well-considered speech is delivered in which the speaker says that he is not speaking to his

give more time and thought to the preparation of their utterances, they are not so much surprised at ordinary mortal as to justify the expectation of being able to produce extraordinary worth recording in a permanent form. It is related of Phocion, the great rival of Demosthenes, that a friend once found him walking alone on the shores of the sea, and upon asking him what he was doing, received the answer, "I am trying to cut short my next speech to the Assembly." A third cause of the source of our verbose senators study the salutary problem and ask if they may perhaps deserve the temerity, immorally, to be

FEAT OF A RETRIEVER DOG.—The Hobart Town Mercury relates that on June 29th "a retriever dog, the property of a cabinman, performed the feat of swimming the Derwent from Kangaroo Point to the Fisherman's Wharf, a distance of three miles. It appears that Mead, the cabinman, had gone across with the Twins steamer, taking the dog with him. On stepping on board the

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The dog was not at hand, and the owner did not then miss her. When the animal came up and found the summer house, she must have at once taken to the river. Several persons were following the steamer at some distance. Most persons arriving at the wharf on this side the river, went home, and had hardly got into his house when the dog followed, evidently very much exhausted. He could hardly reconcile himself to find that the poor animal could have performed such a feat, but he felt that it was his duty to make inquiries as to whether he got there by himself or under the aid of the wharf, and the result left no doubt that the dog had followed him in swimming.

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SIR,—For four valuable hours the Legislative Assembly was occupied on Friday night in discussing the superlative claims of particular members to a full and circumstantial report, at the expense of the *Herald*, of each of the three hundred speeches per session which some of them are

the habit of making, and in dismissing the extreme importance of correcting an accidental error in a leading article. This discussion occupies about four columns in the issue of Saturday, and of all the speeches devoted to the establishment of these claims not one is worth the paper on which it is printed. Suppose a mistake was made in ascribing to Mr. Buchanan an utterance of Mr. Nelson's, and in forgetting the fact that Mr. Robertson misinterpreted Mr. Parker's despatch last session, as he still persists in doing, there is not a newspaper in the world

in which similar mistakes do not occur quite as often as in this colony. But in this case nothing could soothe the perturbed spirits of one or two offended senators short of a four hours' debate, to the utter obstruction of useful and urgent legislative measures. Ministers themselves were parties to this waste of time, and they must not be surprised if cynical people begin to conjecture motives. Was it a little political expedient for getting rid of a doubtful and perhaps dangerous debate? The principal subject on the business paper for the evening was the adjourned

education resolution moved by Mr. Dibbs, which is word for word the closing part of Mr. Forster's resolution in 1872. Mr. R. Robertson has told the Assembly and the country that his Government will bring in a bill next session, but this bill will not provide for the discontinuance of aid from public funds to Denominational schools. Yet he voted for Mr. Forster's resolution in 1872, in common with most of his colleagues. Have these gentlemen been converted since their accession to power? If so, we can easily understand their reluctance to recant so soon after such open and

implicit pledges; and the *Herald* discussion probably saved them from resorting to a court-out. Even if both expedients had failed, Mr. Dibbs himself was ready to help them over the difficulty by postponing his motion in deference to the superior claims of the Contagious Diseases Act. Possibly the member for West Sydney will find some of his constituents anxious to learn the reason for such a non-communating subservience; for, unless they belied themselves at the last election, they cared very much for a uniform system of National education.

tion, and very little for the Contagious Diseases Act. Mr. Forster moved the adjournment of the debate to a night when the Government would be sufficiently occupied with other business. Another week's adjournment will probably prevent a vote from being taken on this question, and then the Government will be able to pursue their Midwinter policy of expecting "something to turn up" during the recess to help them to retain their seats on the Treasury bench. But honorable members, in or out of office, may be sure of one thing, that the public have seen too many instances of the violation of pledges on this ques-

A. W. failed to get what we expected on Friday night, it may not be amiss to look a little at what we did get. Mr. Buchanan did not hesitate to denounce "the rank, fraudulent dishonesty, incapacity and treachery of the reporters of the *Herald*," and to describe them as "wiffl and corrupt Ears." No doubt, this is a fair specimen of the sort of stuff sustained by the country in not having a verbatim report of the speeches which

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fully armed with the report of his vote of censure speech made last year. He proved clearly that he had taken exception to Mr. Parkes' statement, and so far he is in the right. But he proved also that both then and now he misinterpreted that statement in a manner too gross for even legitimate party warfare. "Speaking of the two classes—bushrangers and Cabinet Ministers—the Colonial Secretary said the distinction between them was very slight." When did Mr. Parkes say that? He was speaking of the relatives and friends of

criminals, and Mr. Robertson has no right to brand these people with social opprobrium on account of the faults of others. They at least may claim to be regarded as honest and law-abiding citizens, and for anything Mr. Robertson has the right to assume to the contrary, may be fully his equals both in personal character and social position. There is no country in the world where social distinction secures immunity from temptation, and children of the highest and best families have sometimes been led astray. The members of the present Administration may be immaculate themselves, but they are not infallible.

self, and stand on a pinnacle of distinction higher than any representative of the Crown; but neither their own spotless virtue nor their lofty social pre-eminence can give them the right to fold about them their garments of awful purity and refuse recognition to the rest of fallible mankind. *Qui stant peccato et in celis, primum ad inferum mittunt lapidem.* Mr. Cameron's grievances were many and varied. Rising with the inspiration of so great an occasion, he

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in pain of excluding the public and the Press from the privilege of hearing the debate? The threat of such an awful penalty will, doubtless, have its due effect, whatever that may be; but Mr. Cameron may be sure his constituents will be of opinion that this threat would have come with a better grace from almost any other member of the House than from him. Is it not just possible that his speech—have been reported as fully as they deserve to be? If he would speak less and think more, the public business would be frequently expedited, and his own constitution would be

make the worse. It may be bad taste in the reporters not to recognise his claim to as much space as they give to the veteran members for East Sydney; but he will perhaps permit the public to doubt whether his modest exposition of his own merits will greatly enhance this claim.

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through the opportunity of its actual charisma in posing the reporter's hands; for if they had faithfully chronicled his hesitations, repetitions, and corrections of himself *verbalizing*, his readers would have been as completely mystified as his hearers often are, and as he *some-*times appears to be himself. All through his speech there seems to run the assumption that he knows a great deal about newspaper reporting and leader writing, and on that account his insinuation respecting the possible existence of a *Herald* re-formerism point may have all the greater weight.

The whole question of Parliamentary reporting requires to be reconsidered on all its sides. Members invariably stand to the narrow business of the day.

audience, and if they had a Hansard—as in England—they would still continue to do the same. To reach that outside public, here and everywhere else, they must be dependent on the newspapers. The Parliamentary reports of the *Herald* are twice as lengthy as those of any other paper in the Australian colonies; and the proprietors would probably consult both their own interests and the public convenience if they restricted this matter to one half the space now devoted to it. Occasionally a well-considered speech is delivered which deserves to be printed.

gave more time and thought to the preparation of their utterances, they are not so much superior to ordinary mortals as to justify the expectation of being able to produce extemporaneous oratory worth recording in a permanent form. It is a tradition also found in the great rival of Demosthenes, that the best orators found him walking alone on the shores of the sea, and upon asking him what he was doing, received the reply, I am trying to cut short my next speech to the Athenians. Let some of our verbose senators study this salutary model, and we may have a more useful and

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to himself that the poor animal could have performed such a feat, but to satisfy himself returned to the wharf, and the answer he got there to his inquiries left no doubt that the dog had followed him by swimming the river."

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TO LET.—Furnished BEDROOM, suitable for one or two young men. 2654, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET. partly furnished, 2 or 3 ROOMS, use of kitchen and bath 265, Burke-street, Woolloomooloo.

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TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, new, at Albion-street, both-ways—vacant-house, No. 122, King-street.

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TO LET AUGUSTA COTTAGE, Nelson-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET DEREHAM VILLA, Park Road, opposite Rifle Butte, 8a, Harris-bath, both. Aylward, 2 Bridge-st.

TO LET 84, Rennie-street, 6 rooms; fine view; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SHOP and 4 rooms, Parramatta-street, adapted for any business, next to Murphy and Bun's.

TO LET A HOUSE, with 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply to the Landlady, 12, Pitt-street.

TO LET SHOP with first-class House accommodation, 666, George-st.; rent, £3 10s. W. Howes, 428, Geo.-st.

TO LET 1st August, Family RESIDENCE, top of William-st., for every convenience. 218, William-st.

TO LET COTTAGE, 2 rooms, 6s. 8, Marshall-street, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET No. 24, Cumberland-street. Apply to W. W. Bulfinch, 12, Pitt-street.

TO LET GOOD STABLING, yard, with water, &c. Apply 6, Cambrian-terrace.

TO LET Nos. 2 and 6 in Wentworth-place. Apply at 8, High-street.

TO LET or for SALE, RESIDENCE, with stables and grounds. Douglas, 434, George-street.

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TO LET HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, Edward-street, Pyramont, rent 13s. W. Day, Western Lane, Pyramont.

TO LET MOONBIELE COTTAGE, Ashfield, close to the Railway, furnished. Apply to F. Kier, Kier's Asylum.

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TO LET in the Village of Ryrie, A HOUSE, 9 rooms, kitchen, laundry, stove, stabling, coach-house, use of a tennis, garage, garden, and paddock; good supply of water. Apply to Mr. J. Stewart, Darlinghurst Road, near the station.

TO LET SHOP, corner Pitt and Albert streets, Redfern, good connection, present tenant leaving for country through ill-health. Furniture, stock and fixtures for Sale; good opening. Apply on premises.

TO LET large double-fronted SHOP, 678, Brickfield-street, fitted up with strong iron safe, and new door. Mr. Edward Holden's. Apply by letter to L. Holden, Potte Point.

TO LET STAIN'S HOUSE, 8 rooms and out-houses, water frontage, near Darling-street Ferry, in Little-street, the above is a large and commodious house, stable, &c. Ashfield. HOUSE, 10 rooms, Manly Beach. HOUSE, and 10 acres, Liverpool. Apply B. K. Rodd, estate agent, 132, Pitt-street.

TO LET A DWELLING-HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, scullery, bath, and water-closets, corner of Devonshire and Marlborough streets, Surry Hills. ALSO A DWELLING-HOUSE, 9 rooms, pantry, store-room, kitchen, and upwards of strong iron safe, with garden, with paddock, optional. 3, Marlborough-street, Surry Hills.

Healthy and elevated situation; immediate possession to each. Apply to Mrs. Neill, City Bank.

WILLIAM-STREET.—TO LET, Family RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park. E. Ramsey, 410, Geo.-st.

TO LET first-class STORES, Wynnham-land; powerful crab winch, water laid on. Apply to Raphael.

TO LET 3-entree Stone STORE, with Crab Winch, opposite Kendall's Mills, Lower George-street. Apply to Kendall.

700 ACRES, NORTH SHORE (Thrupp's Grant).—TO LET, in allotments of one or more acres, the above is a large and commodious house, Manly Beach and Middle Harbour, Port Jackson.

Leases will be issued for 99 years, at rentals from 2s. 6d. per acre, and upwards.

Attendance on the ground will be afforded to show the allotments to intending lessees.

All particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

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Notices of Births and Deaths having been sent for publication of false and malicious notices may be sent for publication for the purpose of amending respectable persons.

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